

1388 4786 R.

MARYPORT

Urban District Council.

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Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health,

Charles A. Mason, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Together with the Summary of Work
of the Sanitary Inspector,
J. Moore, C.R.S.I.

Cockermouth :
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Maryport Urban District Council

To the Chairman and Members of the
Maryport Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1933. To comply with the request of the Ministry of Health, this is drawn up in accordance with Circular 1346, dated 2nd October, 1933.

My thanks are due to Mr. T. S. Stokoe (Councillor) for his courtesy in supplying record of Rainfall.

The Summary of your Sanitary Inspector is appended.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Charles A. Mason,

Medical Officer of Health



Extracts :

1. General Statistics

Area (acres), 1,515

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1933, 10,110

Number of inhabited houses (end 1933) according to Rate Books... 2600

Rateable Value £33,783.

Sum represented by Penny Rate:—

Gross, £140/15/3

Actual product of a Penny Rate, £124/6/2

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births { Legitimate	154	78	76	Birth Rate (R.G.)
Illegitimate	11	4	7	16.3
Stillbirths ...	11	4	7	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 62.5
Deaths ...	120	68	52	Death Rate (R.G.) 11.8

Deaths from puerperal causes (childbirth):—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
--	--------	---

Puerperal :—

Sepsis ...	0	...	nil.
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Other puerperal causes	2	...	11.3
------------------------	---	-----	------

Total ...	2	...	11.3
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(Total Eng. & Wales 4.23)

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	60.6
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Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	58.4
---	------

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	90.9
---	------

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	0
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Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	1
---------------------------------------	-----	---

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0	
--	---	--

Maryport Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. FOR 1933.

The area of the Urban District of Maryport in statute acres is 1,515.

RAINFALL.

Below are given the rainfall records—through the courtesy of T. S. Stokoe, Esq., of the West Cumberland By-Product Works Co., Ltd.—taken at this Company's Works at Flimby.

Flimby, 1933.	Inches of rain.
January	3.452
February	3.937
March	2.312
April	4.608
May	
June	1.639
July	(Gauge broken)
August	2.269
September	2.108
October	3.020
November	1.588
December	1.002

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's figure for the resident population of the district, estimated to the middle of 1933 is 10,110, on which the birth and death rates, etc., are based. (It may be noted that this figure is 990 less than what it was estimated 12 years ago and 70 less than the figure given for 1932.)

(The yearly estimates of population provided by the Registrar General are based on the adjusted last Census figures after allowance for births, deaths, and migration.)

PAUPERISM.

In the Maryport Urban District, which is included in the Mid-Cumberland Guardians Area, the number of persons in receipt of out-door relief was 1,865 giving a proportion of (approximately) 1 in 5 of the population, as compared with 1 in 6 for 1932, 1 in 7 for 1931, 1 in 6 for 1930, and 1 in 6 for 1929.

The Public Assistance Hospital at Cockermouth was permanently closed on September 30th, 1933. I regret I am unable to give (as in previous reports) the number of persons

belonging to this district who were admitted to that or any other similar institutions within the county during the year.

The numbers for 1933 are detailed as follows:—

	Out-door Relief.
	Ordinary. Unemployed.
Parish of Maryport	... 905 960

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

LIVE BIRTHS:—

165 Live Births (82 males and 83 females) were registered as belonging to the district (i.e., after including inward transfers and excluding outward transfers); of these 11 (4 males and 7 females) were illegitimate. The net birth rate is accordingly 16.3 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 17.19 for the previous year.

The following comparisons may be given:—

Birth Rates, 1933—	Cumberland	...	...	15.8
	Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	...	15.0
	Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	...	16.4
	England and Wales	...	...	14.4
	Maryport Urban District	...	...	16.3

The percentage of illegitimate births is approximately 6.6 as compared with 5.7 in 1932.

The Live Birth Rates for the past 10 years in the Maryport Urban District were:—

Year —	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Rate —	16.3	17.19	18.8	18.9	17.6	20.0	16.4	24.0	21.9	26.2

STILL BIRTHS:—

11 Still Births (all legitimate) were also registered, giving a still birth rate of 1.08 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.98 for 1932. (The rate for all England and Wales was 0.62.) In Maryport 1 birth in 16 was a still birth in 1933 as compared with 1 in 19 for 1932.

The still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births was 62.5.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered as belonging to the district was 120 (i.e. after correcting for non-residents dying within the district and for those persons whose usual residence was within the district dying without the district). This gives a death rate of 11.8 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15.6 for the previous year.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1933.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	68	52
1 Enteric Fever		
2 Measles		
3 Scarlet fever		
4 Whooping-cough	1	
5 Diphtheria		
6 Influenza	2	1
7 Encephalitis Lethargica		
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever		
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	5
10 Other tuberculous diseases	1	
11 Syphilis		
12 General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis		
13 Cancer, malignant disease	8	7
14 Diabetes		2
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	5	5
16 Heart Disease	12	10
17 Aneurism		
18 Other Circulatory diseases	5	1
19 Bronchitis	3	
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	5	2
21 Other Respiratory diseases	1	1
22 Peptic Ulcer	1	
23 Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)		
24 Appendicitis	2	1
25 Cirrhosis of liver	1	
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.		
27 Other digestive diseases	1	2
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	3
29 Puerperal sepsis	—	
30 Other puerperal causes	—	2
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	2	2
32 Senility	4	1
33 Suicide		
34 Other Violence		1
35 Other defined diseases	8	4
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	2
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)		
Small-pox		
Poliomyelitis		
Polioencephalitis		
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age		
Total ...	7	3
Legitimate ...	6	3
Illegitimate ...	1	
LIVE BIRTHS {	TOTAL	82
	Legitimate	78
	Illegitimate	4
STILL BIRTHS {	TOTAL	4
	Legitimate	4
	Illegitimate	0
POPULATION		10,110

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality
in the year 1933.

7

	Birth-Rate per 1000 total population	Live Births	Still Births	Annual Death rate per 1000 population								Rate per 1000 Births	Percentage of total deaths.			
				All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Influenza	Violence		Certified by registered medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases	after P.M. Inquest	Certified by Coroner	Un-certified causes No Inquest of death
England & Wales	14·4	0·62		12·3	0·00	0·01	0·05	0·02	0·57	0·54	0·4	90·9	6·3	1·9	0·9	
Cumberland ..	15·8			13·7								71				
Urban Districts	16·4			13·8								72				
Rural ..	15·0			13·6								69				
Maryport Urban Dist.	16·3	1·08		11·8	0·00	0·09	0·00	0·00	0·29	0·09	60·6	93·3	3·3	0·00	3·3	

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages
under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.								Total Deaths under One Year		
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	
Whooping Cough	...					1				1
Bronchitis	...					1		1		2
Broncho-pneumonia	...						1	1		2
Premature Birth	...	1	1	1	3					3
Convulsions	...					1				1
Inanition, Marasmus, Debility	...					1				1
Other Causes	...									0
All Causes (certified) ...	1	1	1		3	4	1	2		10

As will be seen from the above table, 3 infants out of the 10 died before reaching the age of one month.

This year Respiratory Disease accounted for 4 of the deaths.

Again at least half of the deaths were from causes that may be considered as preventable.

(The total number of deaths under one year is 8 less than that for the previous year.)

Comparisons—

Death Rates, 1933 — Cumberland	...	13.7
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	13.6
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	13.8
England and Wales ...	...	12.3
Maryport Urban District	...	11.8

The death rates for the past 10 years in the Maryport Urban District were :—

Year —	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Rate —	11.8	15.6	14.9	12.9	12.4	13.6	15.0	12.4	12.6	13.1

(For causes of death during the year see table on page 6.)

(For comparisons table of birth rates, death rates and analysis of mortality see page 7.)

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 10* deaths of infants under one year of age, which gives a rate of 60.6 per 1,000 births, as compared with 102.8 for 1932.

*This figure includes inward transfers but not outward transfers, of course.

Comparisons may be given as follows :—

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1933 :

Cumberland	...	...	...	71
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	...	...	69
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	...	...	72
England and Wales	...	...	...	64
Maryport Urban District	...	...	...	60.6

One death occurred among illegitimate infants so that the illegitimate Infantile Mortality rate for 1933 was 90.9 per 1,000 illegitimate births, as compared with the legitimate infantile mortality rate of 58.4 per 1,000 legitimate births. The latter rates were respectively 100.0 and 103.0 for 1932.

(For Infant Mortality Table see page 8).

The Infantile Mortality Rates for the past 10 years in the Maryport Urban District were :—

Year—	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Rate—	60.6	102.8	93.7	78.8	84	64	134	71.9	109	81

SENILE DEATH RATE.

62 persons had attained the age of 65 years or upwards. This number represents a Senile Death Rate of 51.6 per cent of the total deaths as compared with 44.0 in 1932, 48.6 in 1931, 46.7 in 1930, and 47.7 in 1929.

18 (10 m 8f)	persons died between the ages of 65 and 70 years
20 (9 m 11f)	„ „ „ „ 70 and 75 years
15 (7 m 8f)	„ „ „ „ 75 and 80 years
4 (2 m 2f)	„ „ „ „ 80 and 85 years
3 (2 m 1f)	„ „ „ „ 85 and 90 years
2 (m)	„ at the age of 91 years.

INQUESTS AND UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

In respect of deaths belonging to the district during the year there were 4 inquests (all of which were held within the district). One inquest within the district was also held in respect of 1 non-resident. No Coroner's certificates were received of cases where post mortem examination had been made but no inquest held.

4 deaths were uncertified.

CANCER.

Cancer proved fatal in 15 cases, as compared with 11 in 1932, corresponding to a death rate of 1.4 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.08 for the preceding year.

Approximately, out of every 8 deaths of persons in this district one was due to cancer.

The cancer deaths for the past ten years were :—

Year—	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Rate—	15	11	17	17	19	20	16	11	17	12

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Zymotic Death Rate, or the death rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases for 1933, is .09 per 1,000 of the population as compared with .78 for 1932.

The following are the zymotic diseases referred to :—

Zymotic Disease.	No. of Deaths.
Smallpox	—
Measles	—
Whooping Cough	1
Diphtheria	—
Scarlet Fever	—
Fever :—	
Typhus	—
Typhoid	—
Para-typhoid	—
Diarrhoea	—
Total	1

Table showing Zymotic Death Rates for past 10 years :—

Year —	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Rate —	.09	.78	.39	.37	.5	.09	.27	1.8	.71	.89

TUBERCULOSIS.

(Vide also page 22).

There were 8 deaths due to tuberculosis :—

	Males	Females
Pulmonary	2	5
Non-Pulmonary	1	—

The total gives a tuberculosis (all forms) Death Rate of 0.79 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.37 for 1932, 0.78 for 1931, 1.21 for 1930, and .37 for 1929.

The "Consumption" (i.e., Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death Rate is 0.69 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.27 for 1932, .78 for 1931, .83 for 1930, and .27 for 1929.

All of the deaths were of previously notified cases in the Urban District of Maryport, with the exception of one male, non-pulmonary.

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rates for the past ten years were.—

Year—	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Rate —	.59	1.27	.78	.83	.27	.60	.9	.5	.5	.6

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Particulars relating to the following seven items (under the above heading) remain as detailed in my 1930 and subsequent reports:—

- (i) Hospitals.—(N.B. The Public Assistance Hospital at Cockermouth was permanently closed at the end of September, 1933.)
- (ii) Nursing in the Home.
- (iii) Maternity.
- (iv) Ambulance Facilities.
- (v) Clinics and Treatment Centres.
- (vi) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.
- (vii) Institutional Provision for the care of Mental Defectives.

LABORATORY WORK.

The following table shows the amount of work done in connection with investigations of certain cases of illness during the year:—

Material	Test applied for—	Result :	
		Pos.	Neg
Throat swabs	... Diphtheria	0	10
Sputum	... Tuberculosis	3	9
Blood ...	... Typhoid Fever	1	1

The Council still has arrangements with the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., London, for examination and report on throat swabs, specimens of sputum, blood, etc., and the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, is similarly made use of.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

1. Part-time Medical Officer of Health.
2. Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. Moore, who holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and a Special Meat Certificate.

The work of the Council's Surveyor and Water Engineer, Mr. R. Williams, is also, to some extent, connected with this department.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

In addition to what is mentioned in my 1930 report, a new motor ambulance, provided by voluntary subscription, was handed over to the Maryport Urban District Council for the benefit of the inhabitants generally of Maryport, and also of the parishes of Flimby, Broughton Moor, Dearham, and Crosscanonby, in the surrounding Cockermouth Rural District.

1/- per annum per house provides the occupants with free use of the ambulance throughout the above area.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

With up-to-date mechanical pressure filters and chlorination plant, the town's water supply is now a good one and very reasonably safe from known danger. The last bacteriological analysis (in December) of the water as distributed to the consumer, showed it to be of excellent quality.

Extension of Main.—The following extension of water main was carried out during the year: 200 lin. yards of 4in. (concrete lined) main along Camp Road.

Renewal of Main.—The following renewal of water main was effected during the year: 100 feet of 6in. main near Ropery Bridge.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No further remarks need be made over and above what was said in my 1930 Report, excepting perhaps that the scheme of gradually replacing old-fashioned and insanitary bottom outlet gulleys by modern side outlet gulleys still continues, and about a dozen replacements were made in 1933.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of 12 outlying houses (including farms) the water-carriage system is universal. The Sanitary Inspector strives to get extra accommodation provided where necessary and reasonably possible, and each year improvement is reported. The approximate number of water closets at the end of 1933 was as follows :—

Joint use, 371.

Own use, 1,545.

The 12 earth closets are cleansed by the householders. The 371 closets (joint use) serve 1,072 dwelling houses, i.e., approximately 2.88 houses to 1 closet.

SCAVENGING AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

All arrangements made for collection and disposal of house and shop refuse, fish offal, etc., remained the same and no complaints were received.

About two acres have now been filled up with household refuse on the waste land to the west of the new road leading into Curzon Street from Grasslot.

It is regretted that improper and insanitary types of refuse receptacles are still too widely used. Proper refuse bins (e.g. of galvanised iron with well-fitting covers) and the preliminary burning of all refuse will make the task of collection easier, the streets cleaner, and incidentally help to reduce the expenditure on removal and disposal. It might be worth while for some plan to be considered by the Council to supply proper bins to ratepayers on specially favourable terms.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The sanitary inspection of the district is undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. Moore, whose Summary of Work Done—in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926—will be found at the end of this report (page 24.) It is again a pleasure to me to refer to the diligence and conscientiousness shown in the carrying out of his various duties and to record my appreciation of his courtesy and willing co-operation. His assistance in the making of my Annual Report—as in the past—has been invaluable.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 92 Factories, Workshops and Workplaces on the Register. 111 inspections were made. One notice was served and complied with.

Premises.	Number	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Defects Remedied	Prose-cutions
Factories ...	2	14	—	—	—
Workshops ...	83	91	1	1	—
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' premises)	7	6	—	—	—
Total ...	92	111	1	1	—

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

(a) Offensive Trades.—There are 2 Tripe Boilers. The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition. Two workshops are still in use for kipper-curing. The premises are usually specially visited. Offal is removed and disposed of privately by the firms concerned.

(b) Cellar Dwellings.—One was closed during the year. There are now no underground sleeping rooms in Maryport.

(c) Common Lodging Houses.—There is one Common Lodging House—this continues to be conducted to the Council's satisfaction.

(d) Tents, Vans, and Sheds.—No difficulty up to the present has been experienced with these. The six huts *previously erected on the land adjoining the sea-shore near Bank-end for temporary

(weekly, etc.) residence during summer months were again used only a little during the season.

*Vide 1930 Report.

(Bye-laws are in force relating to the above (a) (b) (c) and (d).

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

PORT SANITATION.

Again, this does not call for special comment. The Docks have continued to be very quiet, only coastwise vessels making use of them.

Ship inspections may be tabulated as follows :—

	No. in which defects reported	No. of Orders issued
Coastwise Steamers ...	19	—
Total Vessels inspected—		—
Foreign and Coastwise :		
By M.O.H. ...	—	
By Sanitary Inspector	19	

A case of Measles occurring on one of the vessels—s.s. "Florence"—was removed to Ellerbeck Infectious Diseases Hospital, Workington. The vessel proceeded outward bound normally and I understand there was no spread of infection on board.

PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933—At the time of writing mooring stations have been fixed for detention of "Infected" and "Suspected" vessels under the new regulations :—

- (a) Inner mooring station—middle of Senhouse Dock.
- (b) Outer mooring station—Maryport Roads off entrance to port.

Standing exemptions from detention (under Article 14) have been granted in cases of

- (a) Vessels with specified minor infectious diseases on board, and
- (b) Vessels otherwise healthy which arrive from listed ports in infected areas.

No experience has been gained during the year of the working of Article 16 relating to restrictions on persons boarding or leaving infected vessels.

The port has no special premises or waiting rooms for medical examination.

Any disinfection of ships, clothing, etc., is carried out by the Sanitary Authority.

There are no premises for "temporary accommodation."

Hospital accommodation is available and the Council possesses a wheeled stretcher.

SCHOOLS.

SANITARY CONDITION AND WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply at each school is satisfactory.

Trough closets are still in existence at Netherton Infants, George Street Infants, and Grasslot School, though at the time of writing it seems possible that the closets at George Street Infants may soon get modernised.

RAG FLOCK ACTS.

There are no premises in the district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

.....

Housing.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS—Generally speaking, housing conditions in Maryport are much the same as stated in my 1930 Report (q.v.)

No new houses were built during the year under review either by the Council or by private enterprise, but 8 additional dwellings were provided by the conversion of offices and shops under the latter heading.

Three dwelling houses were closed for human habitation; one of these was an underground sleeping room and two were parts of buildings (sec. 20, Housing Act, 1930). One of the latter was subsequently made fit for human habitation (and the closing order determined) whilst the other was demolished and the site cleared.

Two houses which have been closed for four years were demolished and the site on which they stood was cleared.

More modern working-class dwellings of reasonable rent are still required and again it may be said that owing to the continuance of depressed conditions locally property owners have only been requested to do bare essentials in the way of repairs to existing houses. Let it be understood, however, if dwelling houses are not in a reasonable state of fitness owners must realise that they may lose their property altogether if steps are not taken to comply with the requirements of the law based on the standard it is at the present day. Some property, of course, does not lend itself to any proper treatment other than demolition and owners would be well advised to consult the Council's Public Health officials in any instance before embarking on expenditure on repairs which might ultimately be wasted.

Circular 1331, issued by the Minister of Health to all housing authorities in April, 1933, brought to the notice of Local Authorities their responsibilities with regard to housing, urging a more vigorous campaign against bad housing conditions and requesting the adoption of a five years programme relative to the demolition of unfit

dwellings and the building of new houses for displaced tenants. In this Circular a report made in collaboration with the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Moore, was submitted to the Housing Committee on 11th. September. Accepting the report the Council decided on (i) an "Improvement Area" (situated in portions of King Street, Strand Street and North Quay) consisting of 49 houses and 1 warehouse including 20 houses for demolition (12 of the 20 had previously been permanently closed for habitation and were unoccupied), and (ii) three individual houses (occupied) for demolition on Timber Hill and in Wallace Lane.

As a result of such a scheme taking effect altogether 13 new houses were to be required.

My intention was that other properties should be brought to the Council's notice for similar treatment as time went on, and up to the time of writing this course has been pursued (also, 14 houses are to be built on the Pecklewell site which must necessarily be the first instalment of houses to provide for displaced tenants).

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

After the meeting in the Council Chamber, 5th December, 1932 (referred to in my last report) when the Council discussed with property owners the question of repairs to and renovation of dwelling-houses within the Urban District and also the provisions of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, it was hoped that it would not be long before several suitable schemes would eventuate. Nevertheless, plans for one scheme only were passed during 1933 and a grant was not given or work commenced until this year (1934)—this scheme related to sanitation work in connection with 25 houses. At the time of writing another scheme for the renovation of several very old cottages is being considered; but it is regretted that more advantage has not been taken of the financial assistance offered by this excellent Act.

The Act is a temporary one, and is due to expire September, 1936; it is administered, in this district, by the County Council, with the co-operation of officials of the Urban Authority.

As stated by the County Council, in its pamphlet on the Act, it provides property owners with an opportunity of obtaining financial assistance towards the cost of improvements to existing cottages, or the conversion of buildings into cottages, or the reconstruction of derelict cottages, for agricultural workers or persons in substantially the same position as agricultural workers.

Financial Assistance can be provided by Grants and / or Loans to owners who are willing to carry out approved works such as:—

- (a) Structural Alterations.
- (b) Additions.
- (c) Provision of Water Supply.
- (d) Drainage.
- (e) Sanitary Conveniences and other like works.
- (f) Such other work as the County Council may deem to fall within the scope of the Act.

Housing Appendix.

(in accordance with Circular 1346 Ministry of Health, Oct., 1933)

STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	291
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	863
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	63
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	146
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	36
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	27

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	30
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	13
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1



(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 3 |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were determined,
the tenement or room having been rendered fit | 1 |

Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 28 registered milk purveyors in the Urban District of Maryport, of which 16 are retail purveyors only, 8 producers, and retailers, and 4 producers and wholesale traders (six farmers from outside the district supply milk wholesale to retailers.) 123 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector, and 9 informal notices served. (All farms and dairies are regularly inspected, and records kept of conditions found.)

No milk is produced under "Special Designation" within the Urban District. The Maryport Co-operative Society has again been granted a Dealer's Licence to sell pasteurised milk from their premises in Curzon Street.

The Milk and Cream Regulations, and Food and Drugs Act are administered by the County Council.

As previously stated, little remains to be done structurally to the dairies and cowsheds to comply with the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. There is a proper water supply in each instance.

Milk should not only be produced clean, and distributed clean, but the purchasing public should appreciate **their** responsibility and pay due regard to the cleanliness of their milk vessels and to suitable storage in their homes.

Altogether 22 samples of milk distributed in the Urban district, were taken by the Sanitary Inspector, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle, the expense in connection with 16 of these being defrayed by this Council.

As desired by the County Council, it was agreed that from 1st November, 1933, the Urban Council co-operate with the County Council in their scheme of milk sampling under the Milk and Dairies Order, whereby each authority pays half the cost of bacteriological examination, and that the taking of 40 samples in the twelve months be the aim.

Of the above 28 samples examined 7 were unsatisfactory in that the bacillus coli (i.e. manurial contamination) was present in 1-100th of a cubic centimetre or less. 5 of these 7 samples were of milk produced within the Urban area. In no case were tubercle bacilli found. In so far as the total bacteria count was concerned no sample exceeded the maximum number allowed for Grade A milk (i.e. 200,000 per cubic centimetre.)

Where the results are unsatisfactory as to cleanliness, the attention of the producer is drawn to the requirements regarding

precautions to be taken in connection with the production and handling of milk, and of course if a purveyor only is involved, suitable precautionary measures are discussed with him. When a sample is reported as being tubercular, the matter is taken in hand by the County Veterinary Officer, a thorough investigation is made and suitable action taken.

As time goes on it is evident that milk sampling is having an effect which is all to the good in the matter of securing clean milk—the effect in several instances being very encouraging—and that a real endeavour is being made to safeguard the general public's milk supply.

In his 1933 Annual Report—which is again full of information for those interested in the subject of milk—the County Veterinary Officer, Mr. R. Simpson, states that in the whole county “The percentage of milk samples found to be tubercular is slightly higher than in previous years and points to the need for increased vigilance being maintained”; and also that investigations of the milk supply in cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in children “have again shown that in a number of cases there is a definite history of tuberculous cows having been dealt with in the herds from which the milk supply has been derived.”

It is also significant that as a result of the sampling done throughout the whole county it was found that 41 per cent of the samples were not satisfactory according to the standard taken.

I am indebted to Mr. Simpson for the following particulars of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, from premises registered in the Maryport Urban District during the year 1933:—

Total number of animals slaughtered	2
Cows in milk	2
Types of Disease found at post mortem:—	
Tuberculosis of the udder	1
Tuberculosis with chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs	1

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All slaughtering continues to be carried out at the Public Slaughterhouse, the general supervision of which is still satisfactory. All animals slaughtered are inspected at the time of slaughter or before removal to the owners' premises.

253 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Inspector. During the year 746 cattle, 2,782 sheep, 697 pigs and 6 calves were slaughtered.

Approximately 2,744 lbs. of diseased beef, 51 lbs. mutton and 192 lbs. pork were condemned as being unfit for human consumption, as also were 728 lbs. of fish. All the food material condemned was surrendered voluntarily by the salesmen concerned.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, coming into force on the first day of January, 1934 makes important changes in the law relating to the slaughtering of animals in Slaughter-houses and Knackers' Yards, and to the licensing of Slaughter-men.

The principal provisions of this Act are summarised as follows :—

I.

ANIMALS TO BE SLAUGHTERED BY A MECHANICALLY OPERATED INSTRUMENT.

In general, every animal to be slaughtered in a slaughter-house or knackers' yard must be instantaneously slaughtered or stunned so as to be instantaneously rendered insensible to pain until death supervenes, by a mechanically-propelled instrument in proper repair.

“ANIMAL” in the above provision includes

- (1) Any horse, mare, gelding, pony, foal, colt, filly, stallion, ass, donkey, mule, bull, cow, bullock, heifer, calf, steer, ox, pig, boar, hog or sow.
- (2) Also any goat or kid, unless these are exempted in a particular area by resolution of the Local Authority.
- (3) Also any sheep ewe, wether, ram or lamb, provided the Local Authority have by resolution decided that these shall be included.

II.

SLAUGHTER-MEN MUST BE LICENSED.

III.

PROVISIONS AS TO SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND KNACKERS' YARDS.

IV. and V.

PENALTIES AND INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND KNACKERS' YARDS.

Since 1926, a “Cash” Captive Bolt Pistol, purchased by the Council for the use of the butchers in the slaughterhouse, has been in general use for slaughtering all cattle and pigs.

By resolution as required under the Act the Council decided that a Humane Killer be used on **all** animals killed.

Before the end of the year 22 slaughtermen's licenses were issued under the Act.

BAKEHOUSES.— There are 25 registered bakehouses in the district. In two instances notices were served regarding cleansing and limewashing. 16 of the 25 bakehouses may be considered as non-domestic in type.

PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED :—

73 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector, to the 10 Fish and Chip saloons, 41 to Ice Cream vendors' premises, street barrows, carts, etc., and 58 to other places where food is prepared. I have always been of the opinion that the making of bye-laws in connection with Fried Fish and Chip saloons should be made compulsory throughout the country—including measures relating to the starting of new fried fish and chip businesses.

All Market Stalls and Butchers' vehicles are periodically inspected.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1933, including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Encephalitis Lethargica, and Chicken-pox, was 29 as compared with 54 for 1932 :—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1933

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Deaths
Small-pox	...	0	0
Diphtheria	...	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	11	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	0	0
Chicken-pox	...	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	7	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	0	0	0
Tuberculosis :—			
Pulmonary	{ Males Females Total	3 3 6	0 (San) 0 0
Non-Pulmonary	{ Males Females Total	1 2 3	0 0 0

tions of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Chicken Pox and Enteric Fever.
The following table gives the monthly incidence of notifications during 1933:—

Disease	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May.	J'ne	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever				1	2		4	1	1		2		— 11
Diphtheria													— 0
Chicken-pox											1		— 1
Enteric Fever								1					— 1

The incidence of Notifiable Infectious Disease was again low. From notifications received it is deduced that one in every 349 persons in this district contracted a disease notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act (Chicken-pox excluded) and the Tuberculosis Regulations. (In 1925 the figures were 1 in 72),

Scarlet Fever was still very little in evidence, there being only one more notification than in 1932, viz. 11. No death occurred among these.

The case rate per 1,000 persons living in 1933 was 1.08, as compared with .98 for 1932, .98 for 1931, .27 for 1930, and .37 for 1929. The corresponding rate for all England and Wales during 1933 was 3.21.

No Diphtheria cases were notified, as compared with two in 1932, the case rate per 1,000 persons living, therefore, being nil as compared with .19 in 1932, .09 in 1931, .83 in 1930 and .18 in 1929. (The corresponding rate for all England and Wales during 1933 was 1.18.)

No cases of Pneumonia were notified. The total deaths from this disease (all forms) numbered 7.

There were no notifications either of Puerperal Fever, or of Puerperal Pyrexia.

The case rates for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are better expressed in relation to the number of births registered rather than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rates are:—Puerperal Fever, nil, and Puerperal Pyrexia, nil per 1,000 total births (i.e. live and still births) registered during the year. The corresponding rates for all England and Wales were 3.5 and 9.6 respectively.

Typhoid (Enteric) Fever—including Para-typhoid Fever—one notification.

The case was that of a young woman who was in domestic service outside the Urban District and came home ill; eventually Enteric Fever was diagnosed. She was treated at home and recovered, and there was no spread of infection. The case rate for this disease per 1,000 persons living was .09 (the corresponding rate for all England and Wales being 0.04.)

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No notifications.

TUBERCULOSIS. Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 6 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs (3 males, 3 females) were notified and 3 of Other Forms of this disease (1 male, 2 females) during the year. Three of the above cases proved fatal (all pulmonary).

A statement regarding the total deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on page 10.

The following table gives the age incidence of each disease notified during the year.

Cases notified in 1933.

Ages.—Years.

Notifiable Disease.

Notifiable Disease.		Ages.—Years.																							
		At all Ages		Under 1 year		1—2		2—3		3—4		4—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—35		35—45		45—65		65 & upwards.
Smallpox	...	0																							
Diphtheria	...	0																							
Scarlet Fever	...	11	1	1	3					1	3	1	1												
Enteric Fever, including Para-Typhoid	...	1																			1				
Puerperal Fever	...	0																							
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	0																							
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	0																							
Pneumonia	...	0																							
Chickenpox	...	1																							
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	0																								
Erysipelas	..	7																		1	2	4			
Tuberculosis—																									
Pulmonary { M.	...	3																	2	1					
{ F.	...	3																	2	1					
Non-Pulmonary { M.	...	1																	1						
{ F.	...	2																	1						

Ages at Death during the year

Enteric Fever including Para-Typhoid	...	0																					
Scarlet Fever		0																					
Erysipelas	...	2																					
Tuberculosis—																							
Pulmonary { M.	...	1																	1				
{ F.	...	2																1					
Non-Pulmonary { M.	...	0																	1				
{ F.	...	0																1					

The following table gives the number of New Cases and Mortality during 1933 :—

Age		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—15	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15—20	...	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
20—25	...	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
25—35	...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
35—45	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—55	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	...	3	3	1	2	2	5	1	0

No action has been taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, regarding the compulsory removal to hospital or institution.

No infringement has yet occurred regarding cases coming within the scope of Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been taken with regard to the use of the Schick and Dick tests in diphtheria and scarlet fever.

Pamphlets relating to certain diseases, e.g., Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, etc., are distributed when considered advisable. Instructions regarding the common notifiable diseases are given where each case occurs, along with a special warning under Section 126 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Non-notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.—Acute non-notifiable infectious diseases such as Influenza, Measles, and Whooping Cough occur in epidemic form at the same time more or less as in neighbouring localities.

Influenza was prevalent in the first quarter of the year and was the cause of three deaths; again the disease on the whole was not of a very virulent character. All the public elementary schools in the county were closed on account of this disease from 24th January to 3rd February, 1933. The Influenza death rate for the year per 1,000 of the population was .29 (that for England and Wales being .51.)

A small epidemic of mumps necessitated the closure of George Street Infants School for a fortnight in June.

A number of Whooping Cough cases occurred throughout the year, and there was one death (in January). The death rate from this disease per 1,000 of the population was .09 (that for England and Wales being .05)

RATS & MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Under the above Act Poison is supplied free of charge.

Twelve visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Inspector Mr. Moore, in consequence of complaints of rats on private premises.

**SANITARY INSPECTOR'S SUMMARY
OF WORK DONE DURING YEAR, 1933.**

Summary Supplied by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of Article xix.
of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

Sanitary Inspection of the district, during the year ending 31st December, 1933.

Houses inspected and re-inspected ..	291
" under Housing Acts ..	146
" " and particulars specially recorded ..	63
" " under Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	
No. of cases of Infectious diseases investigated ..	21
" " removed to Hospital ..	0
" Rooms disinfected ..	18
" Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected ..	
" or destroyed at Fever Hospital ..	110
Courts and Lanes inspected ..	3002
Vans inspected at Fairs and in field ..	38
Entertainment Houses—No. of Visits ..	13
School premises visited ..	25
Factories visited ..	14
Workshops and Workplaces visited ..	97
Dairies visited ..	123
Ice Cream premises and street cars ..	41
Fried Fish Shops inspected ..	23
Offensive Trades premises inspected ..	29
Visits made to Common Lodging House ..	47
Fish Warehouses and Kipper Curing premises ..	45
Vessels in Docks inspected (coastwise) ..	9
" " (foreign) ..	—
Visits made to Marine stores ..	4
" " Meat Preparation premises ..	58
" " Public Slaughter house ..	253
No. of complaints received and investigated ..	45

Works Executed—Houses

Provided with a proper water supply ..	59
Cleansed ..	13
Overcrowding abated ..	10
Washhouses rebuilt or repaired ..	27
Stairs repaired ..	2
Living room floors boarded or repaired ..	8
Roofs repaired ..	28

Ceilings in sleeping rooms replastered	..	4
Chimneys pointed and made safe	..	4
Yards and passages repaved in cement concrete ..		12
External walls cemented	..	34
Spouts fixed or repaired	..	16
Water supplies put inside houses	..	42
Wash basin ,,,	..	4
Food stores provided	..	6
Kitchen ovens and grates reset	..	11
Internal Walls replastered	..	9
New windows fixed	..	14
Sleeping room floors relaid or repaired	..	9

Water Closets

Water closets rebuilt	..	2
Additional Water closets erected	..	9
New basins and traps	..	25
Basins and traps refixed	..	29
Choked Basins and Traps liberated and cleansed	..	13
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	..	51
New doors and seats fixed	..	9
Floors relaid in cement concrete	..	12
Pedestal W.C. basins fixed	..	3

Drains

Visits made for inspection and re-inspection	..	60
Cleansed or obstructions removed	..	21
Tested with smoke or colour test	..	17
Gullies cleansed	..	32
Inspection chambers built	..	4
Self-cleansing earthenware gullies fixed	..	26
Ventilation Shafts erected	..	2

Miscellaneous

Cellar Areas filled in and flagged over	..	4
Dangerous walls rebuilt	..	5
Passages limewashed	..	39
Offensive accumulations removed from yards ..		1
Manure Pits cleansed	..	3
Cellars cleaned out	..	2

Notices served

Under the Public Health Act (Informal)	..	136
" " " (Statutory)	..	14
" Housing Act 1930 (Informal)	..	nil
" " (Statutory)	..	nil

J. MOORE, C.R.S.I.,
Sanitary Inspector.

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